Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1864. NUMBER 286.

like a Quaker on A War ticket, would be too much for our patience. We can't comprehend it! Sensible coppersheads, these.

☞ The Potomac mud has become historic. The world has been taught to believe that an indefinitional quantity of rain rendered locomotion a burden and transportation a myth. It was left for General Grant to demonstrate that even the condition of Virginia mud roads admitted of comparison, and that army transportation was never wholly impossible. The rains have retarded his operations, but never suspended them.

☞ The Port Royal *New South* states that the inroads of the sea upon Morris Island still continue. So rapidly has the washing away advanced, that it will take but a short time to make a deep inlet between Fort Gregg and Wagner. The beach has receded so far as to reveal the remains of Union and rebel dead buried around the fort last summer. These have been re-interred where it is hoped they will not be again disturbed.

☞ Mrs. Matt. Ward, widow of the murderer of Buller, the Louisville school teacher, has been ordered by Gen. Buford to leave the district of Eastern Arkansas within five days. She has been playing doubledeck with Rebels and Federals and violated her oath of allegiance.

Swindling Operations.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, May 23.]

For several days past a number of checks, drawn by Johannes Smith & Co. upon the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this city, ranging in amounts from $600 and upwards, have been presented at the counter of the latter institution for payment, but as Johannes Smith & Co. didn't happen to have any funds on deposit there, and their credit being not good, the holders were obliged to leave, minus the amounts respectively called for by their checks. About one dozen of these checks have been presented, the last of which was received through one of our best banking institutions this morning. Some of them have been cashed in Milwaukee, Chicago, Indianapolis and Galena.

Of course the author of this swindle is unknown, but he is evidently a shrewd individual. By getting the checks cashed at a great distance from Detroit, it would necessarily occupy several days in forwarding them for collection here, and in the meantime the rogues would remove to some other seat of operations and resume his swindling. Indeed, checks drawn in the aggregate for $6,500 have been presented for collection, and there is no telling how much more is scattered throughout the country.

It is supposed that the perpetrator of this great swindle has by some means or other, possessed himself of a number of blank checks, which he is filling up as he goes along. The signature to the drafts is evidently written by a German, as the letters plainly indicate. If there are any drafts throughout the country who have cashed Johannes Smith & Co.'s checks they may as well put them in the store.

The Repulse of Sigel a Success.

The Washington *Republican* has the following:

"The copperheads and gold speculators in New York are making the most over the shameful which Sigel had last Sunday in the Shenandoah Valley, communicated officially to Gen. Dix by the Secretary of War last night. It turns out that Sigel, with a handful of men was repulsed—the only repulse we have had in this visibility since Gen. Grant began his campaign—but what did it cost Lee? It cost him just *eight thousand of his best men, led by some of his best Generals!* Thus the object of Sigel's demonstration was accomplished. He was sent out to divert a portion of Lee's army for the purpose of weakening it. It was weakened just eight thousand men, who, but for the movements of Sigel, with about half that number of men, would have been fighting against the Army of the Potomac. Sigel's movement was a success, notwithstanding he was repulsed."

FITTING PUNISHMENT.

A Belgian Consul Removed by the President.

PROCLAMATION.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States of America.* To all whom it may concern:

A commission bearing date the third day of May, 1861, having been issued to Charles Mast, a citizen of the United States, recognizing him as Consul of Belgium, for St. Louis, Missouri, and declaring that he was entitled to enjoy all the privileges, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations in the United States, and the said Mast having sought to screen himself from his military duty to his country in the United States, by setting forward with the consular functions of a foreign Power in the United States, it is deemed advisable that the Consular Commission aforesaid be revoked, and that he be not allowed to continue to the exercise of said functions, powers, and privileges.

These are therefore to declare that I no longer recognize the said Charles Mast as Consul of Belgium for St. Louis, Missouri, and will not permit him to exercise or enjoy any of the functions, powers, or privileges allowed to Consuls of Nations; and that I do hereby wholly revoke and annul the said exequatur heretofore granted to him.

Given under my hand at Washington this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Governor Curtin's Proclamation.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Gov. Curtin has issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, Circumstances render it not improbable that the President of the United States may within a short time call on the Pennsylvania Volunteer militia for a brief term of service, and whereas the example of the brave men who have already left their private business or every home and distinguished for courage and patriotism, who in the recent battles of Virginia have gained an enviable distinction by their deeds of valor and endurance, should induce others to follow their example, to increase their efforts to sustain their country's flag and vindicate the rights,

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do think proper to issue this my proclamation, and do hereby call upon the militia of the Commonwealth, who are willing to respond to a call of the President, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Given under my hand and seal, at Harrisburg, this 19th day of May.

By the Governor. ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OUR RICHMOND PRISONERS.

Late and Interesting from Libby.

ANNAPOLIS, May 21.—A recently arrived paroled prisoner from Libby Prison says that notwithstanding the severity of the confinement and the poor quality of the rations, the health of the officers of this regiment is generally good. Capts. Riggs of Rochester, Lieuts. Lilley, Colvin and Sutton of Chicago, of which we have heard so much, are in good health, were still in Richmond on the 7th inst.; they exchanged about 100. Two of the 2d of May, 19,000 Union prisoners! Is this possible? Is the South so short of able-bodied men that they are not employed? What is becoming of Lee's invincibility? Is he fought battle after battle on the line of Stonewall Jackson, and in both he has been flipped. It is apparently no easy matter to whip Lee, as it was to whip Bragg. When the Army of the Cumberland, Stonewall Jackson, fell, Lee wrote to him, if I would have given the shades of the moon, I could have fallen in his place. That was no loose burst of feeling. It was the calm admission by Lee, of his loss, superiority. It is well for the cause of liberty, Union, and Republican institutions that the rebellion had no such leader.

THE COPPERHEAD SNAG IN MISSOURI.

The Copperheads of Missouri have run against the Northern rock which a party that wishes to steer on safe principles, must avoid. It is composed of a single homogeneous fact, and that fact is not on both sides of either the Democracy of modern organization. The question is simply this: Are we willing peace, even if it does not in any of the Union, or are we for a war-and-Union party, which shall make both, either or neither, as accommodating as the circumstances of the hour may require? Are we for the Union at home or Rebel, whichever may come uppermost? Are we for men and pay taking their chances in the army front to meet the McClellan-Vallandigham-Seymour-Woodward-Rebel combination, or are we not? The Missouri Democracy signed the call for the Chicago Convention. It has been a party to the Chicago platform. Why not bite on it? Why not bite on it and spit it out which will be the test? Why not bite on it and swallow it? Why not bite on it and swallow it, if he be not a Democrat, he is nothing? Why not bite on it and swallow it, if he be not a Democrat, he is nothing? Why not bite on it and swallow it, if he be not a Democrat, he is nothing

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CONGRESS.

There has been much talk and little action in Congress against army commanders, and military management has been debauched in its inspiring tone, on various occasions, so allow, imbecile and corrupt. No one will blame any Representative or Senator for displaying any degree of zeal in gambling on the army, and meddling with all the hot shot that may hereafter be supplied to the furnaces that supply every description of ammunition, all stupidity and incompetency in commanding officers. It is the duty of honorable members to insist that the army shall be prompt, energetic, and active. But it is also their duty to see that they themselves are equally active; and the country will not permit any urging forward of the army, however persistent, nor any denunciation of its shortcomings however eloquent, by honorable members to be any excuse for their own neglect, slowness and incompetency. Congress has a responsibility little if any lighter and more direct than that which rests upon the army. The faithful and diligent discharge of its duties is as essential to crushing the rebellion as anything the army can do. They have had a part to act which is of importance, and we do not think that much patience with the feeble assaults and loud denunciations which echo in the halls of Congress against the army, so long as we see so much slowness, hesitation, and corruption in its proceedings. It may be well for honorable gentlemen to show the country the blunders and incompetency that prevail in military matters; but it would be much more acceptable, and come from them with a better grace, if the same facility and zeal were not exhibited by themselves so largely and so palpably.

The legislation necessary to the success of our cause, and the maintenance of the Constitution, drags slowly and painfully along through Congress. There are constant hindrances and obstacles thrown in the way by men who ought to know better; and measures all essential to the preservation of the country are loaded down, and their passage blocked by men who ought to be straining every nerve, and using all their powers to put them through. Partisan plots, selfish ends, and corrupt combinations are all working together to hinder and thwart the legislation absolutely essential to the safety of the nation. Honorable members have their eyes wide open to all blunders and mistakes of the army, and their mouths overflow with threatenings and rebukes against them. But they seem to be as blind as though born so to their own grievous neglects.

The people look upon the spectacle of its chosen representatives thus backward, hesitating, incompetent, and corrupt, with feelings of indignation deeper than can be expressed. There is every disposition to give Congress all the time needed for proper deliberation, and to mature wise and sound measures of legislation. There is no call for rash blundering and foolish action; but there is a demand that Congress go to work in earnest to perfect the necessary legislation to furnish supplies, ample and prompt, of both men and means. The country is sick at heart of these unending delays, these ceaseless shifts and expedients to avoid action, this constant struggle for personal gains, and mending controversy and wrangling for party schemes. The people demand that Congress shall attend to its duties; and go to work, earnestly and diligently, looking neither to the right hand nor the left, nor suffer itself to be, by anything or anybody, turned away from the great and urgent duty of the hour, until it has thoroughly done it. The country cannot endure to stand by and see its representatives fiddling, trifling and fooling, or buying and selling, bribing and being bribed, seeking office and making Presidents, while its very life is in danger.

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

The overwhelming interest felt in the movements of the army of the Potomac, and Sherman's own inexplicable "policy" or silence from loyal people, dear friends, relatives and countrymen of those he commands, news of their operations after they are perfectly known to the rebels, have prevented the country from giving to his recent successes the attention and interest which are due to their importance and brilliancy. Gen. Sherman, especially, ought by this time to know that he can off half the motives which serve the soldier's arm in battle when he grovels information of his fighting from being communicated to the country by those who make his fighting. A great battle was fought on the fourteenth instant at Resaca, a battle as important as Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks or South Mountain, and the country are just obtaining the intelligence of the incidents which the fighting should have been permitted to know a full week ago. How would the news of the gallantry of Hooker's corps have thrilled their former comrades in the army of the Potomac—perhaps stimulating them to superhuman efforts at the critical hour when such efforts can only be inspired by the consciousness of co-operating success along the whole line. Time is a chief element of strength in war. Neither the people, our soldiers nor our generals can afford to let a victory rot in their hands without making use of it. Again the history of this war can only be truly known through the letters of army correspondents on the ground at the time. The dispatches and reports of generals are often distorted by personal jealousies, or selected by persons of official position, general statistical, seldom or never vivid, descriptive, and of a character to make or fix the reputation of those engaged in them. The people have the right to KNOW immediately, how their battles are fought, by whom their victories are won, and who is responsible for their disasters. While we are grateful for the fact that Sherman fought a fine battle on the 14th, we are not grateful that we are prevented from knowing it until the 23d.

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FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

AFFAIRS ON RED RIVER.

Destruction of Steamers by the Guerillas.

[The following dispatch came too late for insertion in our last issue.]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 23, 1864.

Admiral Porter's flag-ship which has arrived at Mound City, Deputy the entire fleet, reached sufficient height on the 12th, to enable them to move.

The steamer Mollie Able, from New Orleans the 17th, arrived this evening, with the 47th and 29th Illinois infantry on board, en route for Springfield.

Our forces occupied Alexandria last week, and moved toward Shreveport.

Officers of the steamer Laurel Hill, which had arrived at New Orleans, state that they distinctly heard heavy cannonading from the direction of Port Hudson,

Miscellaneous.

COUGH NO MORE

DR. STRICKLAND'S

BELLIFLUOUS

COUGH BALSAM

Cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Consumption. It will relieve in a few hours any case, and when administered in time will cure any case in half the time of any other medicine. It is entirely free from Opium in any form, and is warranted to contain no poisonous drug. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists.

General Depot 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1864.

Worthy Horses will be purchased at Office, or sold at the

UNITED STATES CORRAL,
In this city, until further orders, at the rate of

One Hundred and Forty Dollars

For each and every horse that comes fully up to the specifications contained in the advertisement. All horses delivered will be subject to rejection by the Inspector, and no horse will be received at the Corral for Certificates of Inspection on Saturday, Sunday or Monday.

By order of BRIG.-GEN. JAMES A. ECKER.
J. M. BATCHELOR, Capt. and A. Q. M.
nov21-gm6-1m

FRAME AND ENGRAVING EMPORIUM.

MARTIN O'BRIEN

World renowned in the republic of Chicago for the CLOSEST DEALING store in State street, has removed to

120 DEARBORN STREET,

Where he will be found in future, offering to the trade and the public at large inducements of all descriptions of all goods in his line, which for variety, beauty and cheapness of prices to keep on hand the largest and finest assortment in the city.

FRAMES

of all styles and patterns, which he will make to order at the shortest notice in the CITY. He is also

Agent for the Celebrated Atlantic Engravings.

N.B.—Connection with any other firm in the city.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK LINE.
Three days in 24 hrs.

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE

Leave Cleveland at..... 8.45 A. M. } Arrive
" Meadville..... 1.30 P. M. } in
" Salamanca..... 7.30 P. M. } New York
" New York at..... 8.00 A. M. } at

RETURNING.

Leave New York at..... 10.00 A. M. } Arrive
" Salamanca..... 10.30 P. M. } in
" Meadville..... 4.30 A. M. } Cleve-
" Cleveland at..... 11.15 A. M. } land at

T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent.
Cleveland, May 1st, 1864.

CASSELLY & CO.,

Distillers, Rectifiers, and Manufacturers of

NECTAR WHISKY,
V. A. Brown's Monongahela,
Bitterlily Bourbon,
Domestic Pure Wines,
Ginger Wines, &c.
Copper Distilled Rye, Gin, &c.

For sale low to the Wholesale Trade.
32 South Water.

NOTICE.—Having leased the [illegible] Hotel, [illegible] Lake and Dearborn streets, [illegible] Chicago,

LOCAL MATTERS.

POLICE COURT.

Commercial Postscript.

Amusements.

Auction Sales.

Boarding.

Co-Partnership.

Lost.

Found.

Wanted.

For Sale.

Real Estate—City.

Real Estate—Country.

To Rent.

Coupon Notices.

Chicago Tribune.

EASTMAN